

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE SPECIES ASSESSMENT AND LISTING PRIORITY ASSIGNMENT FORM

Scientific Name:

Pritchardia bakeri

Common Name:

Loulu

Lead region:

Region 1 (Pacific Region)

Information current as of:

06/23/2014

Status/Action

☐ Funding provided for a proposed rule. Assessment not updated.

☐ Species Assessment - determined species did not meet the definition of the endangered or threatened under the Act and, therefore, was not elevated to the Candidate status.

☒ New Candidate

☐ Continuing Candidate

☐ Candidate Removal

☐ Taxon is more abundant or widespread than previously believed or not subject to the degree of threats sufficient to warrant issuance of a proposed listing or continuance of candidate status

☐ Taxon not subject to the degree of threats sufficient to warrant issuance of a proposed listing or continuance of candidate status due, in part or totally, to conservation efforts that remove or reduce the threats to the species

☐ Range is no longer a U.S. territory

☐ Insufficient information exists on biological vulnerability and threats to support listing

☐ Taxon mistakenly included in past notice of review

☐ Taxon does not meet the definition of "species"

☐ Taxon believed to be extinct

☐ Conservation efforts have removed or reduced threats

___ More abundant than believed, diminished threats, or threats eliminated.

Petition Information

☒ Non-Petitioned

___ Petitioned

90-Day Positive:

12 Month Positive:

Did the Petition request a reclassification?

For Petitioned Candidate species:

Is the listing warranted(if yes, see summary threats below)

To Date, has publication of the proposal to list been precluded by other higher priority listing?

Explanation of why precluded:

We find that the immediate issuance of a proposed rule and timely promulgation of a final rule for this species has been, for the preceding 12 months, and continues to be, precluded by higher priority listing actions (including candidate species with lower LPNs). During the past 12 months, the majority of our entire national listing budget has been consumed by work on various listing actions to comply with court orders and court-approved settlement agreements; meeting statutory deadlines for petition findings or listing determinations; emergency listing evaluations and determinations; and essential litigation-related administrative and program management tasks. We will continue to monitor the status of this species as new information becomes available. This review will determine if a change in status is warranted, including the need to make prompt use of emergency listing procedures. For information on listing actions taken over the past 12 months, see the discussion of Progress on Revising the Lists, in the current CNOR which can be viewed on our Internet website (<http://endangered.fws.gov/>).

Historical States/Territories/Countries of Occurrence:

- **States/US Territories:** Hawaii
- **US Counties:** Honolulu, HI
- **Countries:** United States

Current States/Counties/Territories/Countries of Occurrence:

- **States/US Territories:** Hawaii
- **US Counties:** Honolulu, HI
- **Countries:** United States

Land Ownership:

This species occurs entirely within State land in the Pupukeya-Paumalu Forest Reserve and Kuliouou Forest Reserve on Oahu.

Lead Region Contact:

ARD-ECOL SVCS, Jesse D'Elia, 5032312349, jesse_delia@fws.gov

Lead Field Office Contact:

PACIFIC ISLANDS FISH AND WILDL OFC, Kristi Young, 808-792-9419, kristi_young@fws.gov

Biological Information**Species Description:**

Pritchardia bakeri is an endemic Hawaiian palm that grows up to 7 to 10 meters (m) (30 feet (ft)) tall, and forms tight colonies. The infructescences of *P. bakeri* can be twice the length of the leaves, rachillae are glabrous, or have short velvety hairs, flowers are yellow, and fruits are large and green when immature (Hodel 2009, pp. 173179).

Taxonomy:

Pritchardia bakeri is recognized as a distinct taxon by Hodel (2009, pp. 173179).

Habitat/Life History:

Pritchardia bakeri occurs in the lowland mesic ecosystem in the Koolau Mountains on Oahu between 475 and 650 meters (1,558 and 2,133 feet) elevation, in disturbed, windswept, and mostly exposed shrubby or grassy areas, and sometimes on steep slopes (Hodel 2009, pp. 173179).

Historical Range/Distribution:

Pritchardia bakeri was discovered as a new species of *Pritchardia* in 2009 by Hodel (pp. 173179). This palm was then known solely from the northern end (Pupukea) and southern end (Kuliouou) of the Koolau Mountain range, on the island of Oahu (Hodel 2009, pp. 173179; Bacon et al. 2012, pp. 117).

Current Range Distribution:

Pritchardia bakeri is currently known from the northern end (Pupukea) and southern end (Kuliouou) of the Koolau Mountain range, on the island of Oahu (Hodel 2009, pp. 173179; Bacon et al. 2012, pp. 117; PEPP 2014, in litt.).

Population Estimates/Status:

Currently, *Pritchardia bakeri* is limited to fewer than 75 individuals scattered between the two known populations, one each at the northern and southern ends of the Koolau Range (Hodel 2009, pp. 173179; Bacon et al. 2012, pp. 117).

Threats

A. The present or threatened destruction, modification, or curtailment of its habitat or range:

We acknowledge that the specific natures of the threats to individual native Hawaiian plant species are not completely understood. Scientific research on native Hawaiian plant species is limited because of their rarity and the challenging logistics associated with conducting field work in Hawaii (e.g., areas are typically remote, difficult to access and work in, and expensive to survey in a comprehensive manner). However, there is information available on many of the threats that act on Hawaiian ecosystems, and, for some ecosystems, these threats are well studied and understood. Each of these native species is exposed to those threats to varying degrees. For the purposes of our candidacy determination, our assumption is that the threats that act at the ecosystem level also act on each of the species that occur in those ecosystems. Some native Hawaiian species, including the plant *Pritchardia bakeri*, are components of the native ecosystems that have shown declines in number of individuals, number of occurrences, or changes in species abundance and species composition that can be reasonably attributed to the threats discussed below.

The Hawaiian Islands are located over 2,000 mi (3,200 km) from the nearest continent. This isolation has allowed the few plants and animals that arrived in the Hawaiian Islands to evolve into many highly varied and endemic species (species that occur nowhere else in the world). The only native terrestrial mammals in the Hawaiian Islands are two bat taxa, the extant Hawaiian hoary bat (*Lasiurus cinereus semotus*) and an extinct, unnamed insectivorous bat (Ziegler 2002, p. 245). The native plants of the Hawaiian Islands, therefore, evolved in the absence of mammalian predators, browsers, or grazers. As a result, many of the native species have lost unneeded defenses against threats such as mammalian predation and competition with aggressive, weedy plant species that are typical of continental environments (Loope 1992, p. 11; Gagne and Cuddihy 1999, p. 45; Wagner et al. 1999d, pp. 36). For example, Carlquist (in Carlquist and Cole 1974, p. 29) notes that Hawaiian plants are notably free from many characteristics thought to be deterrents to herbivores (toxins, oils, resins, stinging hairs, coarse texture). Native Hawaiian plants are therefore highly vulnerable to the impacts of introduced mammals and alien plants. In addition, species restricted and adapted to highly specialized locations (e.g., *Pritchardia bakeri*) are particularly vulnerable to changes (e.g., nonnative species, hurricanes, fire, and climate change) in their habitat (Carlquist and Cole 1974, pp. 2829; Loope 1992, pp. 36; Stone 1992, pp. 88102).

The following constitutes a list of ecosystem-scale threats that may affect *Pritchardia bakeri* in the mesic ecosystems on Oahu:

- 1) Foraging and trampling of native plants by goats (*Capra hircus*) and pigs (*Sus scrofa*) results in severe erosion of watersheds because these mammals inhabit terrain that is often steep and remote (Cuddihy and Stone 1990, p. 63). They destabilize soils that support native plant communities, bury or damage native plants, and adversely affect water quality due to runoff over exposed soils. They also destroy the seeds and seedlings of native plant species (Cuddihy and Stone 1990, p. 63), which facilitates the conversion of disturbed areas from native to nonnative vegetative communities.
- 2) Disturbance of soils by feral pigs creates fertile seedbeds for nonnative species (Cuddihy and Stone 1990, p. 65).
- 3) Nutrient availability increases as a result of pigs rooting in the nitrogen-poor soils, thus facilitating the establishment of nonnative invasive weeds. Invasive weeds are more adapted to nutrient rich soils than native plants (Cuddihy and Stone 1990, p. 63), and rooting activity creates open areas in forests allowing alien species to completely replace native stands.
- 4) Rodents damage plant propagules, seedlings, or native trees, which changes forest composition and structure (Cuddihy and Stone 1990, p. 67).
- 5) Nonnative insects feed on and defoliate native plants which reduces the geographic range of some species (Cuddihy and Stone 1990, p. 71). Nonnative insects also predate native insect pollinators, which can affect the reproductive success of native plant species (Cuddihy and Stone 1990, p. 71).
- 6) Large numbers of nonnative invertebrates such as earthworms, ants, slugs, isopods, millipedes, and snails can cause significant changes in nutrient cycling processes resulting in changes to the composition and structure of plant communities (Cuddihy and Stone 1990, p. 73).
- 7) Nonnative plants displace native Hawaiian species by competing for water, nutrients, light and space; or

they may produce a chemical that inhibits growth of other plants (Smith 1985, pp. 180-250; Vitousek et al. 1987 in Cuddihy and Stone 1990, p. 74).

Climate change may pose a threat to the ecosystem that supports this species. Fortini *et al.* (2013, pp. 1-134) conducted a landscape-based assessment of climate change vulnerability for native plants of Hawaii using high resolution climate change projections. Climate change vulnerability is defined as the relative inability of a species to display the possible responses necessary for persistence under climate change. The assessment by Fortini *et al.* (2013, p. 86) concluded that *Pritchardia bakeri* is highly **vulnerable** to the impacts of climate change. Therefore, additional management actions may be needed to conserve this taxon into the future.

B. Overutilization for commercial, recreational, scientific, or educational purposes:

The genus *Pritchardia* has 28 known species, 14 of which are endemic to the Hawaiian Islands, and its range is restricted to the Pacific archipelagos of Hawaii, Fiji, the Cook Islands, Tonga, and Tuamotus (Chapin et al. 2004, p. 273). *Pritchardia* palms have been valued as collectibles for centuries (Hillebrand 1888, pp. 2127; Chapin et al. 2004, pp. 273, 278). In 1888, botanist Wilhelm Hillebrand noted that . . . one species of *Pritchardia* in Nuuanu, . . . was completely exterminated when natives found that the trees were saleable to amateurs of gardening in Honolulu. *Pritchardia* has become one of the most widely cultivated ornamental palm genera in the world (Maunder et al. 2001 in Chapin et al. 2004, p. 278). There is an international trade in *Pritchardia* seeds and seedlings that has created a market in which individual *Pritchardia* seeds sell for 5 to 35 dollars each (Chapin et al. 2004, p. 278; Clark 2010, in litt.; rarepalmseeds.com). Most seeds sold are cultivated; however, wild collection of some highly-threatened species does occur (Chapin et al. 2004, p. 278). There are over a dozen internet websites that offer Hawaiian *Pritchardia* plants and seeds for sale, including *Pritchardia lanigera* (e.g., eBay.com; google.com). Based on the history of collection of endemic Hawaiian *Pritchardia* plants and seeds, the market for Hawaiian *Pritchardia* plants and seeds, and the vulnerability of the small populations of *Pritchardia bakeri* to the negative impacts of any collection, we consider overcollection of *Pritchardia bakeri* to pose a serious and ongoing threat, because it can occur at any time, although its occurrence is not predictable.

C. Disease or predation:

Predation by the two-spotted leaf-hopper (*Sophonia rufofascia*) has been reported on plants in the genus *Pritchardia* throughout the main Hawaiian Islands and may be a threat to *Pritchardia bakeri* (Chapin et al. 2004, p. 279). This nonnative insect damages the leaves it feeds on, typically causing chlorosis (yellowing due to disrupted chlorophyll production) to browning and death of foliage (Jones et al. 2000, pp. 171180). The damage to plants can result in the death of affected leaves or the whole plant, owing to the combined action of its feeding and oviposition behavior (Alyokhin *et al.* 2004, p. 1). In addition to the mechanical damage caused by the feeding process, the insect may introduce plant pathogens that lead to eventual plant death (Jones *et al.* 2006, p. 2). The two-spotted leafhopper is a highly polyphagous insect (it feeds on many different types of food). Sixty-eight percent of its recorded host plant species in Hawaii are fruit, vegetable, and ornamental crops, and 22 percent are endemic plants, over half of which are rare and endangered (Alyokhin et al. 2004, p. 6). Its range is limited to below 1,200 m (4,000 ft) in elevation, unless there is a favorable microclimate. While there has been a dramatic reduction in the number of two-spotted leafhopper populations between 2005 and 2007 (possibly due to egg parasitism), this nonnative insect has not been eradicated, and predation by the leafhopper remains a threat (Fukada 2007, in litt.). Chapin *et al.* (2004, p. 279) believe that constant monitoring *Pritchardia* populations will be necessary to abate this threat.

Nonnative Beetles

The Hawaiian Islands now support several species of nonnative beetles (family Scolytidae, genus *Coccotrypes*), a few of which bore into and feed on the nuts produced by certain native and nonnative palm trees, including those in the genus *Pritchardia* (Swezey 1927, in litt.; Science Panel 2005, pp. 123; Magnacca 2011b, pers. comm.). Species of *Coccotrypes* beetles prefer trees with large seeds, like those of *Pritchardia*

spp. (Beaver 1987, p. 11). Trees of *Pritchardia* spp. drop their fruit before the fruit reaches maturity due to the boring action of the *Coccotrypes* spp. beetles, thereby reducing natural regeneration in the wild (Beaver 1987, p. 11; Magnacca 2005, in litt.; Science Panel 2005, pp. 123). The threat from *Coccotrypes* spp. beetles on *Pritchardia* spp. in Hawaii is expected to increase with time if the beetles are not controlled (Richardson 2012, pers. comm.). Although *Pritchardia* spp. are long-lived (up to 100 years), over time, *Coccotrypes* spp. beetles may severely impact Hawaiian species of *Pritchardia*, including *Pritchardia bakeri*.

D. The inadequacy of existing regulatory mechanisms:

The capacity of Federal and State agencies and their nongovernmental partners in Hawaii to mitigate the effects of introduced pests, such as ungulates and weeds, is limited due to the large number of taxa currently causing damage (Coordinating Group on Alien Pest Species (CGAPS) 2009). Invasive weeds are a concern in the Hawaiian Islands because their ranges, though currently small, are expanding. Although additional funding has recently been approved by the State legislature for the Hawaii Invasive Species Committee (HB1716), resources available to reduce the spread of these species and counter their negative ecological effects are still quite limited. Control of established pests is largely focused on a few invasive species that cause significant economic or environmental damage to public and private lands. Comprehensive control of an array of invasive pests and management to reduce disturbance regimes that favor certain invasive species remains limited in scope. If current levels of funding and regulatory support for invasive species control are maintained on Oahu, the Service expects existing programs to continue to exclude or, on a very limited basis, control invasive species only in high-priority areas. Threats from established pests (e.g., nonnative ungulates, weeds, and invertebrates) are ongoing and expected to continue into the future.

Currently, four agencies are responsible for inspection of goods arriving in Hawaii: Hawaii Department of Agriculture (HDOA), U.S. Department of Homeland Security-Customs and Border Protection (CBP), U.S. Department of Agriculture-Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service-Plant Protection and Quarantine (USDA-APHIS-PPQ), and the Service (CGAPS 2009). The HODA inspects domestic cargo and vessels, and focuses on pests of concern to Hawaii, especially insects or plant diseases not yet known to be present in the State (HDOA 2009). The CBP is responsible for inspecting commercial, private, and military vessels and aircraft, and related cargo and passengers arriving from foreign locations. The CBP focuses on a wide range of quarantine issues involving non-propagative plant materials (processed and unprocessed); wooden packing materials, timber, and products; internationally regulated commercial species under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES); seeds and plants listed as noxious; soil; and pests of concern to the greater United States, such as pests of mainland U.S. forests and agriculture. The USDA-APHIS-PPQ inspects propagative plant material, provides identification services for arriving plants and pests, conducts pest risk assessments, trains CBP personnel, conducts permitting and preclearance inspections for products originating in foreign countries, and maintains a pest database. The Service inspects arriving wildlife products, with the goal of enforcing the injurious wildlife provisions of the Lacey Act (18 U.S.C. 42; 16 U.S.C. 3371 *et seq.*), and CITES. The State of Hawaii's unique biosecurity needs are not recognized by Federal import regulations. Under the USDA-APHIS-PPQs commodity risk assessments for plant pests, regulations are based on species considered threats to the mainland United States and do not address many species that could be pests in Hawaii (Hawaii Legislative Reference Bureau (HLRB) 2002, pp. 1109; USDA-APHIS-PPQ 2010, pp. 188; CGAPS 2009, pp. 114). Interstate commerce provides the pathway for invasive species and commodities infested with non-Federal quarantine pests to enter Hawaii. Pests of quarantine concern for Hawaii may be intercepted at Hawaiian ports by Federal agents, but are not always acted on by them because these pests are not regulated under Federal mandates. Hence, Federal protection against pest species of concern to Hawaii has historically been inadequate. It is possible for the USDA to grant Hawaii protective exemptions under the Special Local Needs Rule, when clear and comprehensive arguments for both agricultural and conservation issues are provided; however, this exemption procedure operates on a case-by-case basis. Therefore, that avenue may only provide minimal protection against the large diversity of foreign pests that threaten Hawaii.

Adequate staffing, facilities, and equipment for Federal and State pest inspectors and identifiers in Hawaii

devoted to invasive species interdiction are critical biosecurity gaps (HLRB 2002, pp. 114; USDA-APHIS-PPQ 2010, pp. 188; CGAPS 2009, pp. 114). State laws have recently been passed that allow the HDOA to collect fees for quarantine inspection of freight entering Hawaii (e.g., Act 36 (2011) H.R.S. 150A5.3). Hawaii Act 202(11), passed and enacted on July 8, 2011 (H.B. 1568), now requires commercial harbors and airports in Hawaii to provide biosecurity and inspection facilities to facilitate the movement of cargo through the ports. This enactment is a significant step toward optimizing the biosecurity capacity in the State of Hawaii; however, Act 202(11) is currently in the planning phase and has not yet been implemented. From a Federal perspective, there is a need to ensure that all civilian and military port and airport operations and construction are in compliance with Act 202(11). The introduction of new pests to the State of Hawaii is a significant risk to federally listed species.

On the basis of the above information, existing State and Federal regulatory mechanisms are not adequately preventing the introduction of nonnative species to Hawaii via interstate and international mechanisms, or intrastate movement of nonnative species between islands, and watersheds, and thus do not adequately protect native plants from the threat of new introductions of nonnative species, or from and the continued expansion of nonnative species populations on and between islands and watersheds. Nonnative species may prey upon, modify, or destroy habitat, or directly compete with native species for food, space, and other necessary resources. The impacts from these introduced threats are ongoing and are expected to continue into the future.

The State of Hawaii provides game mammal (feral pigs, goats, cattle, sheep, and mouflon sheep) hunting opportunities on over 100 State-designated public hunting areas, which includes lands in State Forest Reserves and Natural Area Reserves (H.A.R. 13-123; Mello 2011, pers. comm.). The States management objectives for game animals range from maximizing public hunting opportunities (e.g., sustained yield) in some areas to removal by State staff, or their designees, in other areas (H.A.R. 13-123). Often, endemic Hawaiian plants occur in areas where terrestrial habitat may be manipulated for game enhancement and where game populations are maintained at prescribed levels using public hunting (H.A.R. 13123). Public hunting areas are not fenced, and game mammals have unrestricted access to most areas across the landscape, regardless of underlying land-use designation. While fences are sometimes built to protect areas from game mammals, the current number and locations of fences are not adequate to prevent habitat degradation and destruction for many threatened and endangered species. The State game animal regulations are not designed nor intended to provide habitat protection, and there are no other regulations designed to address habitat protection from ungulates.

E. Other natural or manmade factors affecting its continued existence:

Pritchardia bakeri is threatened by having a small number of individuals and populations. Species that are endemic to single islands or small island groups are inherently more vulnerable to extinction than are widespread species, because of the increased risk of genetic bottlenecks, random demographic fluctuations, climate change effects, and localized catastrophes such as hurricanes, drought, rockfalls, landslides, and disease outbreaks (Pimm et al. 1988, p. 757; Mangel and Tier 1994, p. 607). These problems are further magnified when populations are few and restricted to a very small geographic area, and when the number of individuals in each population is very small. Populations with these characteristics face an increased likelihood of stochastic extinction due to changes in demography, the environment, genetics, or other factors (Gilpin and Soule 1986, pp. 2434). Small, isolated populations often exhibit reduced levels of genetic variability, which diminishes the species capacity to adapt and respond to environmental changes, thereby lessening the probability of long-term persistence (e.g., Barrett and Kohn 1991, p. 4; Newman and Pilon 1997, p. 361). Very small, isolated plant populations are also more susceptible to reduced reproductive vigor due to ineffective pollination, inbreeding depression, and hybridization. The problems associated with small population size and vulnerability to random demographic fluctuations or natural catastrophes are further magnified by synergistic interactions with other threats (e.g., nonnative plants and animals, drought, or fire).

Conservation Measures Planned or Implemented :

Pritchardia bakeri occurs in two forest reserves on Oahu, which provides some protections. In addition, *P. bakeri* is a Plant Extinction Prevention Program (PEPP) species, which aims to monitor, survey, collect and store seeds, propagate, and outplant all designated PEPP plant species.

Summary of Threats :

Introduced, nonnative animals damage and destroy plants and seeds, modify habitat, create habitat more conducive to alien plant introductions, and spread nonnative plant seeds. Nonnative plants displace and outcompete native species. We therefore consider introduced, nonnative plants and animals to be a serious and ongoing threat to *Pritchardia bakeri*, exacerbated by the continued inadequacy of existing protective regulations. In addition, we consider the limited number of populations and few (less than 100) individuals to be a serious and ongoing threat to the *Pritchardia bakeri* because (1) this species may experience reduced reproductive vigor due to ineffective pollination or inbreeding depression; (2) this species may experience reduced levels of genetic variability, leading to diminished capacity to adapt and respond to environmental changes, thereby lessening the probability of long-term persistence; and (3) a single catastrophic event may result in extirpation of remaining populations and extinction of the species. Climate change may pose a threat to the ecosystems that support these species, thus exacerbating the effects of the aforementioned threats. These threats apply to the entire range of this species.

For species that are being removed from candidate status:

_____ Is the removal based in whole or in part on one or more individual conservation efforts that you determined met the standards in the Policy for Evaluation of Conservation Efforts When Making Listing Decisions(PECE)?

Recommended Conservation Measures :

Survey for populations of *Pritchardia bakeri* in areas of potentially suitable habitat.

Begin propagation efforts for maintenance of genetic stock.

Reintroduce individuals into suitable habitat within historic range that is being managed for additional known threats (e.g., nonnative animals and plants) to this species.

Control nonnative insects including the two-spotted leaf-hopper and *Coccotrypes* beetles.

Priority Table

Magnitude	Immediacy	Taxonomy	Priority
High	Imminent	Monotypic genus	1
		Species	2
		Subspecies/Population	3
	Non-imminent	Monotypic genus	4
		Species	5
		Subspecies/Population	6
Moderate to Low	Imminent	Monotype genus	7
		Species	8
		Subspecies/Population	9
	Non-Imminent	Monotype genus	10
		Species	11
		Subspecies/Population	12

Rationale for Change in Listing Priority Number:

Magnitude:

This species is highly threatened by low number of individuals (see Factor E, above).

Imminence :

The threats to *Pritchardia bakeri* associated with low number of individuals are considered imminent because they are ongoing.

☐ Yes ☐ Have you promptly reviewed all of the information received regarding the species for the purpose of determination whether emergency listing is needed?

Emergency Listing Review

☐ No ☐ Is Emergency Listing Warranted?

The species does not appear to be appropriate for emergency listing at this time because the immediacy of the threats is not so great as to imperil a significant proportion of the taxon within the time frame of the routine listing process. In addition, individuals of *Pritchardia bakeri* will benefit from conservation actions initiated by the Hawaii Plant Extinction Prevention Program, funded in part by the FWS. These conservation actions may include monitoring, propagation, and outplanting. If it becomes apparent that the routine listing process is not sufficient to prevent large losses that may result in this species' extinction, then the emergency rule process for this species will be initiated. We will continue to monitor the status of *Pritchardia bakeri* as new information becomes available. This review will determine if a change in status is warranted, including the need to make prompt use of emergency listing procedures.

Description of Monitoring:

Much of the information on this form is based on the data collected by the Hawaii Plant Extinction Prevention Program. We incorporated additional information on this species from our files and the Manual of Flowering Plants of Hawaii (Wagner *et al.* 1999, pp. 573â581), the recent update to the flowering plant

manual for the Hawaiian Islands (Wagner *et al.* 2012, pp. 577), and the State of Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources (State of Hawaii 2013, in litt.).

List all experts contacted in 2014:

Name Date Affiliation

Yoshioko, Joan 04/10/14 Plant Extinction Prevention Program Coordinator

Bakutis, Ane 04/10/14 Plant Extinction Prevention Program, Molokai

Ching, Susan 04/10/14 Plant Extinction Prevention Program, Oahu

McDowell, Wendy 04/10/14 Plant Extinction Prevention Program, Kauai

Oppenheimer, Hank 04/10/14 Plant Extinction Prevention Program, Maui Nui

Indicate which State(s) (within the range of the species) provided information or comments on the species or latest species assessment:

Hawaii

Indicate which State(s) did not provide any information or comment:

none

State Coordination:

The most recent data for this species was received from PEPP on April 10, 2014. PEPP is a multi-agency (including State) program operated by the University of Hawaii that functions to prevent extinction of Hawaii's rarest and most threatened plants.

Literature Cited:

Alyokhin AV., Yang P., Messing RH. 2004. Oviposition of the invasive two-spotted leafhopper on an endemic tree: Effects of an alien weed, foliar pubescence, and habitat humidity. *Journal of Insect Science* 4(13): 17.

Barrett, S.C.H. and J.R. Kohn. 1991. Genetic and evolutionary consequences of small population size in plants- implications for conservation. In *Genetics and Conservation of Rare Plants*, D.A. Falk and K.E. Holsinger (eds.), Oxford University Press, New York. Pp. 330.

Carlquist, S. and M.J. Cole. 1974. Principles of dispersal and evolution. In *Island Biology*, Columbia University Press, New York. Pp. 2829.

Coordinating Group on Alien Pest Species (CGAPS). 2009. CGAPS vision and action plan. Honolulu. 14 pp.

Cuddihy, L.W. and C.P. Stone. 1990. Alteration of native Hawaiian vegetation: effects of humans, their activities and introductions. University of Hawaii, Honolulu. 138 pp.

Beavers, R.A. 1987. Biological studies on bark beetles of the Seychelles (Col., Scolytidae). *Journal of Applied Entomology*. 104(1-5):11â23.

Chapin, M.H., K.R. Wood, S.P. Perlman, and M. Maunder. 2004. A review of the conservation status of the endemic *Pritchardia* palms of Hawaii. *Oryx* 38(3): 273281.

Clark, M. 2010, in litt. Email from Margaret Clark from National Tropical Botanical Gardens to Marie

Bruegmann from the Fish and Wildlife Service and Vicki Caraway from Hawaii State regarding the sale of *Pritchardia* seeds on the internet, 16 JUN 2010.

Fortini, L., J. Price, J. Jacobi, A. Vorsino, J. Burgett, K. Brink, F. Amidon, S. Miller, S. O. Gon III, G. Koob, and E. Paxton. 2013. A landscape-based assessment of climate change vulnerability for all native Hawaiian plants. Hawaii Cooperative Studies Unit-University of Hawaii at Hilo, Technical Report HCSU-044. 134 pp.

Fukuda, M.T. 2007, in litt. Email correspondence from Hawaii State biologist Mach. T. Fukada, regarding the two-spotted leaf hopper. 16 MAR 2007.

Gagne, W.C. and L.W. Cuddihy. 1999. Vegetation. In *Manual of the Flowering Plants of Hawaii*, W.L. Wagner, D.R. Herbst, and S.H. Sohmer (eds.), University of Hawaii Press, Bishop Museum Press, Honolulu. Pp. 45114.

Gilpin, M. and M.E. Soule. 1986. Minimum viable populations. In *Conservation Biology: the Science of Scarcity and Diversity*, M.E. Soule (ed.), Sinauer Associates, Inc., Sunderland. Pp. 2425.

Hawaii Legislative Reference Bureau (HLRB). 2002. Filling the gaps in the fight against native species. E.K. Ikuma, D. Sugano, and J.K. Marfdin, researchers, Honolulu. 122 pp.

Hawaii Plant Extinction Prevention Program (PEPP). 2012. 2012 Annual Report. 21 pp.

Hillebrand, W. 1888. *Flora of the Hawaiian islands: a description of their phanerogams and vascular cryptogams*. Carl Winter, Williams and Norgate, and B. Westermann and Company, Heidelberg, London, and New York. 793 pp.

Hodel, D.R., 2007. A review of the genus *Pritchardia*. *Palms*. *Journal of the International Palm Society* Vol. 51 (Supplement) 52 pp.

Jones, V.P., P. Anderson-Wong, P.A. Follett, P. Yang, D.M. Westcott, J.S. Hu, and D.E. Ullman. 2000. Feeding damage of the introduced leafhopper *Sophonia rufofascia* (Homoptera: Cicadellidae) to plants in forests and watersheds of the Hawaiian Islands. *Environmental Entomology* 29(2): 171180.

Loope, L.L. 1992. Problems with introduced plant species in national parks and biosphere reserves of the United States. In *Alien Plant Invasions in Native Ecosystems of Hawaii*, C.P. Stone, C.W. Smith, and J.T. Tunison (eds.), University of Hawaii Press, Honolulu. Pp. 328.

Magnacca, K. 2005, in litt. Email from Hawaiian *Drosophila* expert Karl Magnacca to Fish and Wildlife Service biologist Mike Richardson regarding tipulid flies and *Drosophila* host plants; and scolytid beetle and rat effects on *Pritchardia* palm seeds, 7 DEC 2005.

Mangel, M. and C. Tier. 1994. Four facts every conservation biologist should know about persistence. *Ecology* 75: 607614.

Newman, D. and D. Pilson. 1997. Increased probability of extinction due to decreased genetic effective population size: experimental populations of *Clarkia pulchella*. *Evolution* 51: 354362.

Pimm, S., H.L. Jones, and J. Diamond. 1988. On the risk of extinction. *American Naturalist* 132: 757785.

Rare Palm Seeds. 2011, in litt. [rarepalmseeds.com](http://www.rarepalmseeds.com) - palm seeds, cycad seeds, banana seeds, <http://www.rarepalmseeds.com/small.shtml>, accessed 14 SEP 2011.

Science Panel. 2005. Science panel hosted by the Pacific Islands Fish and Wildlife Office, November 15 to

16, 2005, notes on 12 species of Hawaiian picture-wing flies. 23 pp.

Smith, C.W. 1985. Impact of alien plants on Hawaii's native biota. In Hawaii's Terrestrial Ecosystems: Preservation and Management, C.P. Stone and J.M. Scott (eds.), Cooperative National Park Resources Studies Unit, University of Hawaii, Honolulu. Pp. 180-250.

State of Hawaii, HAR. 1999. Rules regulating game mammal hunting, title 13, subtitle 5, part 2, chapter 123. Hawaii Administrative Rules. 63 pp.

State of Hawaii, HRS. 2011. Hawaii revised statutes 150A-5.3, Plant and non-domestic animal quarantine and microorganism import. 4 pp.

State of Hawaii. 2013. Species Profile Sheet for *Pritchardia bakeri*. Department of Land and Natural Resources.

Swezey. 1927, in litt. Palm seed Scolytids in Hawaii (Col.), Proceedings of the Hawaiian Entomology Society, VII, No1, June 1928.

Wagner, W.L., D.R. Herbst, and S.H. Sohmer. 1999. Manual of the flowering plants of Hawaii. University of Hawaii Press and Bishop Museum Press, Honolulu. Bishop Museum Special Publications 97. 1,918 pp.

Wagner, W.L., D.R. Herbst, N. Khan, and T. Flynn. 2012. Hawaiian Vascular Plant Updates: A supplement to the Manual of the Flowering Plants of Hawaii and Hawaii's Ferns and Fern Allies. 126 pp.

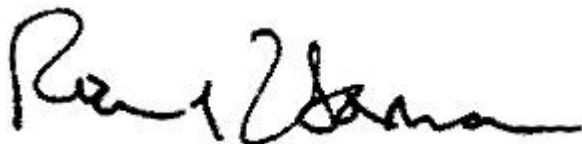
U.S. Department of Agriculture-APHIS-PPQ. 2010. Roadmap to 2015: a strategic plan for plant protection and quarantine. Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Plant Protection and Quarantine. http://www.aphis.usda.gov/about_aphis/programs_offices/plant_protection/index.shtml.

Ziegler, A.C. 2002. Hawaiian natural history, ecology, and evolution. University of Hawaii Press, Honolulu. 477 pp.

Approval/Concurrence:

Lead Regions must obtain written concurrence from all other Regions within the range of the species before recommending changes, including elevations or removals from candidate status and listing priority changes; the Regional Director must approve all such recommendations. The Director must concur on all resubmitted 12-month petition findings, additions or removal of species from candidate status, and listing priority changes.

Approve:



06/18/2014

Date

Concur:



11/18/2014

Date

Did not concur:

Date

Director's Remarks: